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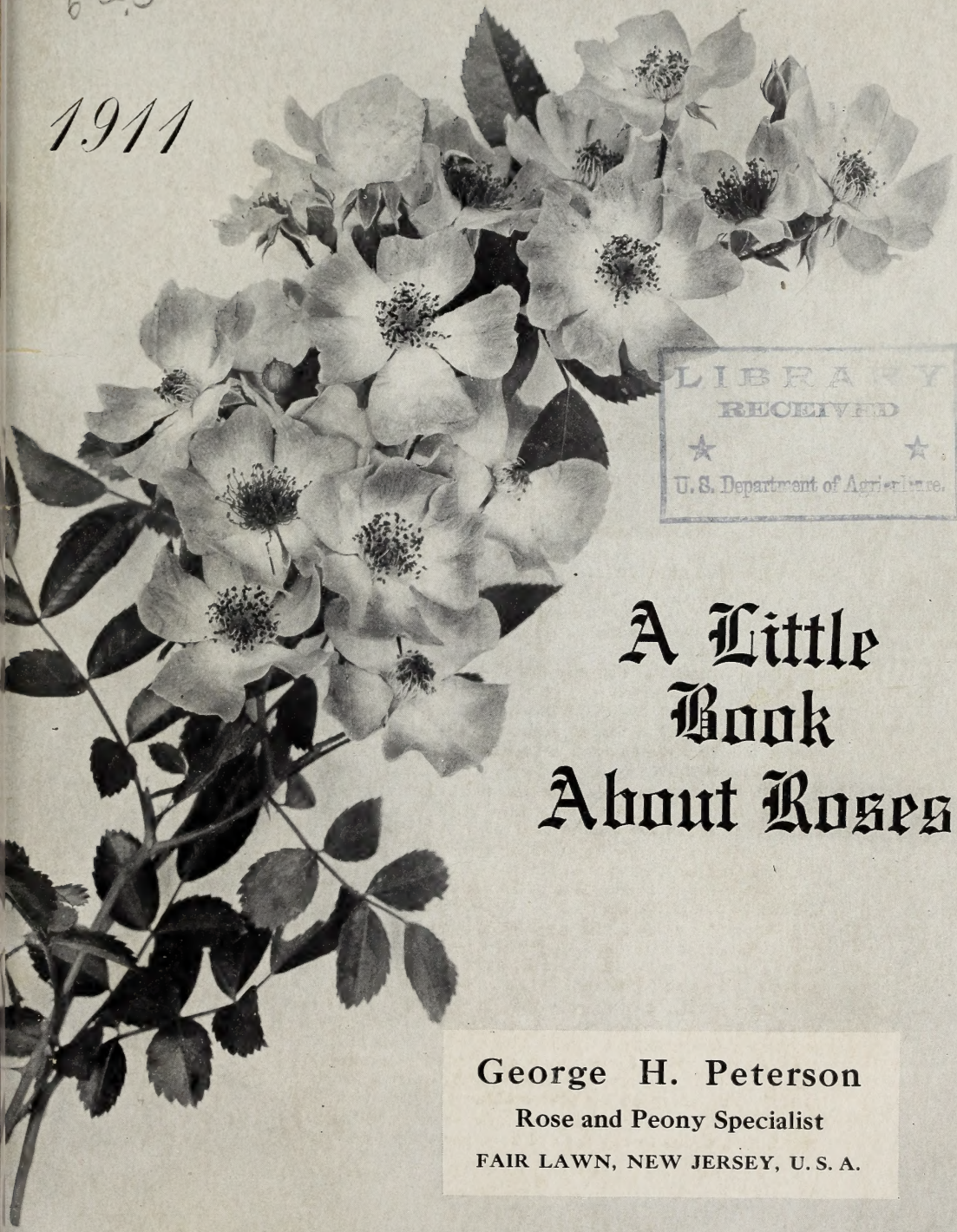

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A Little Book About Roses

George H. Peterson
Rose and Peony Specialist
FAIR LAWN, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

Read Carefully Before Ordering

Why you should order early. It is very much to your interest to have your order booked as soon after receipt of catalogue as possible.

On receipt of your order it is at once selected and placed in trench in cold storehouse, exactly as general stock is kept, where it remains until day of shipment. This not only assures you of receiving all the varieties you want, but the choicest stock as well. We can also give your order more careful attention than in the rush of the shipping season. Acknowledgment of the receipt of your order and remittance will at once be made.

Shipping Season. We begin shipping to Southern and Pacific Coast points in February. For greenhouse culture, when specially ordered, we ship at any time during Winter. Northern shipping usually begins about April 1st, and continues into early May.

I ship by express, buyer to pay transportation charges. My roses, being dormant, require no soil about roots, are packed very lightly in moss, and are now entitled to a more favorable express rate than ever. To illustrate: The regular rate to St. Paul, Minn., is $4.50 per 100 lbs. Plants now go under the "General Special" rate, which, on the above basis, is $3.00, and the charge for each parcel of plants is figured at this 100-lb. rate, with a minimum charge of 35 cents. Thus, a 15-lb. box or bundle of plants to St. Paul would cost 3 cents per pound, or 45 cents; whereas the same weight of ordinary merchandise would cost $1.10, being sent under a graduated scale.

By express, I guarantee arrival of stock in good condition; by freight, buyer must assume all risk.

I can ship direct by Wells Fargo & Co. or U. S. Express, and via Erie; D., L. & W., or New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. My nearness to New York City (16 miles) enables me to make quick connection with any shipping route.

Substitutions. Please state what is to be done in case some variety is sold on receipt of your order; whether you wish money returned or some equally valuable variety substituted.

No charge for packing, except at 100 or 1,000 rate, when a minimum charge will be made to cover actual cost. No charge for delivery to transportation company.

Prices in this catalogue are net, and as low as goods of like quality can possibly be sold at. Remember that there is scarcely any article of merchandise in which the quality may differ so widely as in plants.

Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order, Check or Currency in Registered Letter, same to accompany order. Orders amounting to less than $1.00 must be accompanied by 10 cents additional to cost of plants.

Open Accounts. Anyone desiring to open an account will please furnish bank or business references, which, he must remember, will take some time to investigate. This is, unfortunately, a necessary business precaution. No account opened for an initial order of less than $10.00.

Guarantee. I guarantee that all plants sent by express will reach you in good, live, growing condition; but not knowing the handling or treatment they will receive, I cannot guarantee that none will die. My responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered into your hands. It will be found, however, that my stock is very much superior to so-called "guaranteed roses." Testimony on file proves this.

Complaints, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated, and, if due to any fault of ours, promptly satisfied.

The Rose

"The Queen of the Garden"

If Jove would give the leafy bowers
A queen for all their world of flowers,
The Rose would be the choice of Jove,
And reign the queen of every grove.
Sweetest child of weeping morning,
Gem, the vest of earth adorning,
Eye of flowerets, glow of lawns,
Bud of beauty, nursed by dawns;
Soft the soul of love it breathes—
Cypria's brow with magic wreathes,
And to the zephyr's warm caresses
Diffuses all its verdant tresses,
Till, glowing with the wanton's play,
It blushes a diviner ray!

—ANACREON (500 B. C.)

A Personal Message

When, a year ago, on this page I told you that in the quotation from Emerson:

"*If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, the world will make a beaten pathway to his door,*"

I had found the inspiration which had placed this business where it is, I little thought of the many who soon would come and literally knock at our door in vain. With the rush of the northern planting season on, the man on foot or in luxurious touring car or limousine were treated the same. If he had an order booked in advance, he was admitted; otherwise, he was told he could not only not see the proprietor, but that his order would have to be sent in by mail, and await its turn with the hundreds ahead of it. Those who tried to get in ahead by long-distance 'phone were told likewise. Some went away sorrowfully—some, I regret to say, with "gnashing of teeth."

But what could I, in justice, do? Must I neglect the many who had heeded my admonition to send in their orders well in advance of planting time, to serve him who did not come until the pathway was well worn? Have you ever been in line at a bank window and seen someone come in after you, go to the head of the line and get served? Was it fair?

COPYRIGHT, 1911, BY GEORGE H. PETERSON, FAIR LAWN, N. J.

Of course, last season was even a more trying one to the plantsman than usual, owing to the magic way Spring opened up all over the North, in March. Before the end of that month, Southern New England was planting, and even Southern Canada (Ontario) was ready. From such States as Vermont, Wisconsin, Minnesota, etc., to which points we usually begin shipping in late April, came hurried calls for shipment soon after April 1st, and even Manitoba was telegraphing for immediate shipment on the 10th of April. Strenuous times? Well now! If we could but have T. R. here for a few weeks in March and April, I fear someone would exclaim, "Bully!"

Naturally, when it was all over and we came through it alive, I was exceedingly pleased, especially so because of the fact that much less advertising was done than in any previous season. Advertising during the entire Winter and Spring in only one publication (*The Garden Magazine*), where I have a yearly contract, I did the largest business of any season yet, and right here I desire to heartily thank the many kind business friends who contributed to this most gratifying result. My best orders now come from former patrons, their friends and neighbors. This feature is a source of much satisfaction, and, more than grateful for the encouragement and help thus given me, I trust I may flatter myself with at least the hope that this kindness has also proved a service to the friend and neighbor.

While from necessity I must conduct this business so as to yield me a living, yet it means much more to me than this, for my heart is in it even more than my purse. This booklet, unpretentious as it is, has brought me in touch with the best people of our land. One of the things it has yielded me, and which I cherish highly, is a long autograph letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis, written shortly before her death, and while she was living in a hotel in New York. In her letter she told me that the only Rose garden she could then have was a pot of Baby Rambler in her window, but that my little book had given her much pleasure and had taken her back to the happy old days before the War, when, in Mississippi, she had a five-acre Rose garden of some six hundred varieties.

Here is the busy Wall Street man with magnificent town, country and seaside estates. This little book arrests his attention; he becomes deeply interested in his Roses, working among them personally, and seemingly cannot do enough for the author who has brought him to know and love his Roses. I'd very much like to tell you his name, but daren't. Should you sometime meet him, however, you will find one of nature's noblemen, and will conclude that Wall Street cannot be such a really bad place as you may have been led to believe.

Here, again, is a retired millionaire, ever ready to help with counsel and missionary work among his friends. A quiet, unassuming man with a heart even bigger than his purse, whom wealth has not spoiled, and whom anyone might well be proud to know.

MRS. JOHN LAING

(See page 17)

A VERY EFFECTIVE BACKGROUND FOR A LARGE BED OF ROSES

In contrast with these is a little girl in bleak New England, who sends in her little orders, telling of neighbors who can afford to buy more than she is able to. She always signs her letters "Your friend," and, while I have never seen her, I am proud, indeed, of the friendship. These are but an instance or two of the kinship which a love for Roses begets, and of the many hundreds of kind friends who are doing so much for me.

And the business is growing each year—its fame extending. The nobility of Europe are now among my patrons, and my Roses are now blooming in far-away China. Only a day or two ago I received a letter from Japan, a native, who says:

"I am desirous of opening business relations with your store forever."

To those who see this booklet for the first time this year, I would state that this business was started seven years ago, after ten years of enthusiastic study and devotion to the Rose. The plants I sell are the outcome of many experiments, and the result of untiring efforts to find the very best plants for the outdoor amateur to succeed with. That I have been unusually successful in this quest is proven by the warm testimony of many hundreds of enthusiastic amateur and professional planters, in letters the like of which I greatly doubt have ever before been received by a Rose grower. Some varieties can best be grown at home; some are grown for me in England, Ireland and France. All are field-grown, two and three years old, the imported ones arriving in late Fall or early Winter. They are kept here dormant, with their roots in soil, in unheated storage houses, until sent to you. Every detail connected with their care, packing, etc., is zealously watched, to the end that they may reach you in the fresh, vigorous and rested condition which is so essential to your complete and immediate success.

There is no "royal road" to Rose growing; but with my kind of plants and reasonable preparation, as explained in detail in the following pages, you will be delighted beyond expectation, or even hope, with the results you will achieve, as thousands of beginners and previously discouraged amateurs have experienced before you.

I expected to double my plant last Summer, but the serious floods in France a year ago, from whence many of my best Teas and Hybrid Teas come, caused a great shortage in these classes. Some varieties I have had to omit this year; some I have only in light supply. In most of the Hybrid Perpetuals, however, which are chiefly home-grown, I have a good stock of by far the strongest plants I have ever offered—or seen.

This little book is my only salesman. It will not be followed by further importunity to buy, but is sent forth with the author's fond hope that it will continue to receive the warm support of the many good friends it has already made, and that others, seeing it for the first time, will be able to sift the gold from the catalogue dross of the day.

Very faithfully yours,

GEO. H. PETERSON.

Fair Lawn, N. J., January 1, 1911.

The Cultivation of the Rose

Location of Site

This, the first step, is important. The rose garden *must not* be situated under the branches of trees and *should* be placed well away from all tree and shrubbery growth, as the roots of these extend much further than their branches.

Select, if possible, an "open" situation, *i. e.*, where the plants will get plenty of air and sunshine.

It is not necessary, nor even desirable, however, that there should be unbroken sunshine all day, especially during the Summer. A southeastern exposure is probably the ideal one in which the garden will reach its fullest development, but the flowers will retain their dewy morning freshness longer (and it is in the early morning that the rose is at its best) if beds are placed where the morning sun is slow in reaching.

Soil

The ideal soil is what may be termed a clay loam. This is of an adhesive nature, but should be sufficiently porous to permit the ready drainage of surplus water. Any good garden soil, however, which will produce good vegetables, will, with proper fertilization, yield very fine roses. A too heavy soil may be improved by working in a little coarse sand and vice versa.

Fertilizers

This, while not a very pleasant topic or article to handle, is, nevertheless, a most important one. Animal manure, from one to two years old, is, where it can be obtained, the most desirable. Cow manure is generally preferred by rosarians. It can be used most liberally without any danger from burning; it is also most useful in holding moisture in the soil. Horse manure, when new, is very heating and should not be used while in this condition except as a winter mulch. Hog, sheep and chicken manure are also very useful. The last two should, however, be used sparingly.

Ground Bone is the most useful of the commercial fertilizers. This may be obtained in several degrees of fineness. My own practice is to mix fine bone meal, medium ground bone and coarse crushed bone. In this way I obtain both immediate and lasting results. This may be used separately or to supplement animal manures. After the beds are well dug, scatter the bone on the surface until the ground is nearly covered; then, with the use of a fork, it can be quickly and thoroughly mixed with the already fined soil.

Nitrate of Soda, an odorless article resembling a coarse, brownish, damp salt, is useful in promoting quick growth. It should be scattered thinly (about a good tablespoonful to a plant) on the surface after plants have leaved out. Where plenty of animal manure is available, it is generally best to let artificial fertilizers alone, for if injudiciously used, harm often results.

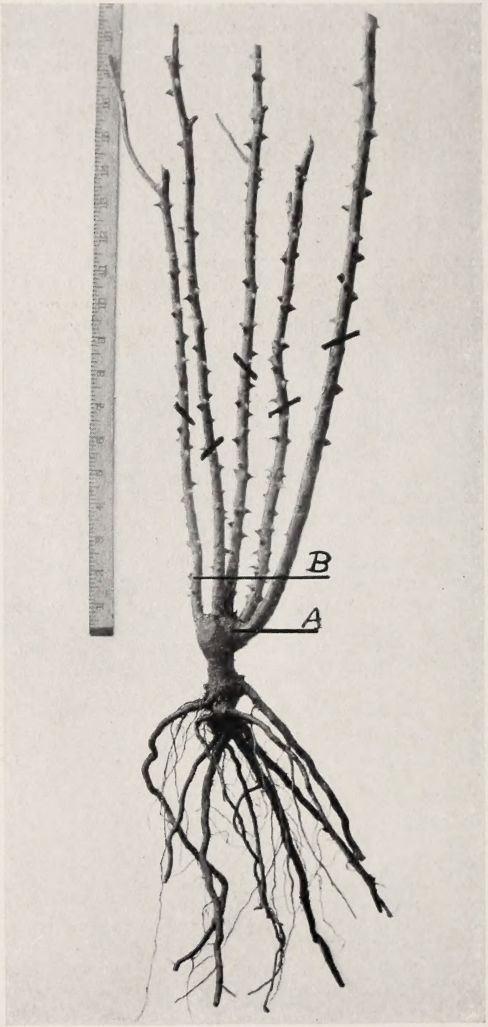
Air-slacked lime is also very beneficial. A large handful to the plant, scattered on the surface in early April and again in Midsummer, is usually very helpful, acting both as a sweetener of the soil and fertilizer.

Preparation of Beds

Where the *best* attainable results are desired, the beds should be "trenched" to a depth of 15 to 18 inches—*i. e.*, the soil should be removed to that depth, well pulverized, mixed with from one-third to one-fourth of its bulk with well-rotted animal manure, and when returned should stand about three or four inches higher than surrounding soil. It will settle quickly at the first heavy rain. In a low situation, or where the water does not quickly disappear after a rain, drainage will be necessary. This may be effected by removing another section of soil about 8 to 12 inches, and filling in with stones, broken bricks, or other similar substance, the smaller pieces on top, and the whole given a coating of gravel or ashes to prevent the soil

washing through. The soil taken out at this depth is, especially in the East, usually quite incapable of supporting plant life, and should be removed from the premises.

I CANNOT EMPHASIZE TOO STRONGLY THE IMPORTANCE OF THOROUGH PREPARATION OF SOIL. Do not leave the manure in layers or lumps, but break it up and mix until there are neither lumps of manure nor soil to be found. You will, of course, use the best obtainable soil for your rose beds. Two-thirds of your success is dependable upon preparation—we supply the other third in the right kind—our kind—of plants.



A Hybrid Tea Rose bush as sent to you. Should be further cut back to cross marks on planting.

"A" indicates point of bud with root stock. "B" proper depth to plant.

THE TWO COCHETS (See page 22)

Stock of these is extra choice this year

Planting and Pruning

Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart, the distance being governed by the space at one's disposal and the length of time the planting will probably remain undisturbed. Hybrid Teas and Teas will require about 1½ to 2 feet.

If the plant has been budded low (the point where branches first break out above root), say within 2 or 3 inches of root, the plant should be set so that junction of top with root stock is about 1 to 2 inches below surface of bed. This cannot be done with Holland or other cheaply grown stock, as there is usually a stem of 6 to 8 inches between root and bud. Were such a plant set as before directed, the root would be too deep, resulting usually in the death of the plant. The roots should be spread out, fine soil worked in around them and pressed firmly about the plant with the foot. After pressing soil firmly, draw a little soil over foot-marks to prevent "baking." One good watering may be given after planting, but will not be necessary if soil is moist and planting is well and early done. Bear in mind that a dormant plant requires very little moisture.

Roses should be cut back severely when first set out, if planting is done in Spring. My roses are partially pruned when shipped, and from one-half to two-thirds of wood should be further cut away on planting.

It is impossible to set an inflexible rule for pruning, but it should be borne in mind that the smallest wood should always be cut back shortest. If then, on an average, we leave the strongest growths 8 inches, the others from 3 to 6 inches, cutting out entirely the very weak and dead wood, pruning will be pretty well and safely done. It is well to observe the condition of the dormant buds when pruning, and leave for the terminal bud a good, stout, unbruised one. Ordinarily, an outside bud should be chosen to make the leading shoot, but otherwise if the shoot to be operated upon is much

out of the perpendicular. The cut should be made with a sharp knife or pruning shears about one-half inch above bud.

It frequently happens, as the season advances, that buds are pushing out near the tops of bushes when received, and the inexperienced amateur fears to cut these away. This should, nevertheless, be done, and the dormant buds below will then start into growth. The reason for such close pruning becomes apparent on a moment's reflection. Take a cane of a year's growth and it is always largest and strongest nearest its base. Here, too, the eyes, from which must come this season's blooming wood, are strongest, and were we to leave the canes long or uncut, these lower eyes would remain dormant, as growth is always most active at the highest point left of sound, live wood.

The foregoing applies to newly set plants. In the Autumn it will be found that some of the season's growths are from 5 to 6 feet high. As soon after heavy frosts as convenient, these should be cut back to about three feet to prevent loosening of plant in soil by swaying and switching in wind. This also greatly improves appearance of garden in Fall and Winter. No further pruning should be done until March or when Winter is over, and before growth begins. A thorough and close pruning should then be given *of the wood of the previous year's growth*, very much as directed for newly set plants. Last year's wood is easily determined by its lighter green and smoother appearance than is seen in older wood.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (See page 21)

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

"The Rose of the Century" just bursting its bud
(See page 15)

When to Plant

Dormant roses, of *all* classes, should be planted as soon as the ground is dry enough to crumble when worked after frost goes out in Spring. Remember these roses are without foliage, and even the Teas will stand the ordinary freezing which may follow. Here, the same latitude as New York, the Spring planting season usually opens in late March or early April. From Virginia southward, planting may begin in February, and in fact, we ship safely all Winter long to far Southern and Pacific Coast points. Planting may, however, be safely accomplished in the South long after the usual planting season there is passed, as our plants remain dormant very late in the North. I would urge my Northern friends to plant as early as possible, as the size and quality of the *first crop* of blooms are largely governed by time of planting. Hybrid Perpetuals and other hardy roses may be planted to advantage in late Fall, but I do not advise Fall planting in the North of Hybrid Teas or Teas. A severe Winter would operate more to the interest of the plant seller than to the planter. These will be easier to Winter a ter a season's growth is made.

Diseases and Insects

Mildew This is shown in a grayish, crinkled appearance of the foliage, and usually occurs after cool nights and where the air drainage is bad. On its first appearance the affected plants and those surrounding should be sprayed with Potassium Sulphuret, obtainable in lump form at drug stores. Dissolve one ounce of this in two gallons of cold water and apply as fine spray. This we have found very efficacious, much more so than the old way of dusting flowers with sulphur.

Black Spot A disease of a fungous nature, appearing, as its name indicates, as a black spot on the foliage leaf, causing it eventually to fall. It rarely occurs in the early part of the season, and the Teas are almost, if not quite, exempt from its ravages. The best preventive yet known is a spraying in April, before the foliage is developed, and again in late June, with "Bordeaux Mixture," but even this is uncertain and cannot be applied while plants are in bud, because of discoloration to foliage. This disease always begins with the foliage at the base of the plant and works upward. A close watch should be kept, beginning in mid June, and as soon as the spotted foliage appears it should be cleanly stripped from the stem, taking off as well two or three leaf stalks immediately above which, as yet, *seem* to be unaffected. This foliage should be carried well away from the garden. This, if thoroughly done, will usually stop or hold in check the disease. A careful watch should be kept, however, and the defoliating operation repeated when necessary.

Aphis or Green Fly A sluggish, often wingless, little sucking insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers on the tips of the new growths. Tobacco in some form will quickly dispose of them if used before they are too numerous, when it may require persistent efforts to dislodge them. Tobacco water, made by steeping tobacco stems in hot water until it has the appearance of strong tea, applied with a small sprayer, whisk broom, or, better yet, by bending down the affected branches into a vessel of the water, is a simple and effective remedy. Tobacco dust applied thickly when the foliage is moist will also prove effective. For those who have but a very few plants, a five-cent paper of cheapest smoking tobacco will be sufficient to make about two gallons, or two-thirds of an ordinary water pailful.

Green Worms

The larvæ of several kinds of winged insects, which feed on the foliage, may be quickly disposed of by an application of powdered white hellebore applied, while the foliage is moist, with a small powder bellows. This will, it is true, give the foliage a dusty appearance, but where a hose is available it can readily be washed off the following day, as, if fresh, it will have quickly and thoroughly done its work. Repeat every two weeks if necessary.

SEE PAGE 23

Rose Bug A familiar insect, whose appearance is fortunately limited to about three weeks in early Summer. In some localities, quite troublesome; in others, rarely so. A very stupid insect, usually found feeding on the petals of white or light-colored roses, and when touched or jarred will, especially in the early morning, readily fall into a vessel containing a little kerosene. They can be poisoned; but as they do not appear until the flowers are open, the latter will be spoiled by any application sufficiently strong to produce the desired effect.

The quickest and neatest way to dispose of those already on the bushes is to spray with wood alcohol. This will kill any insect by contact, and, evaporating quickly, it does not injure the flowers if applied in a mist-like spray. Ordinary care should be exercised, however, to see that the vapor is not *inhaled* by the operator, as medical authority tells me this will affect one's eyesight.

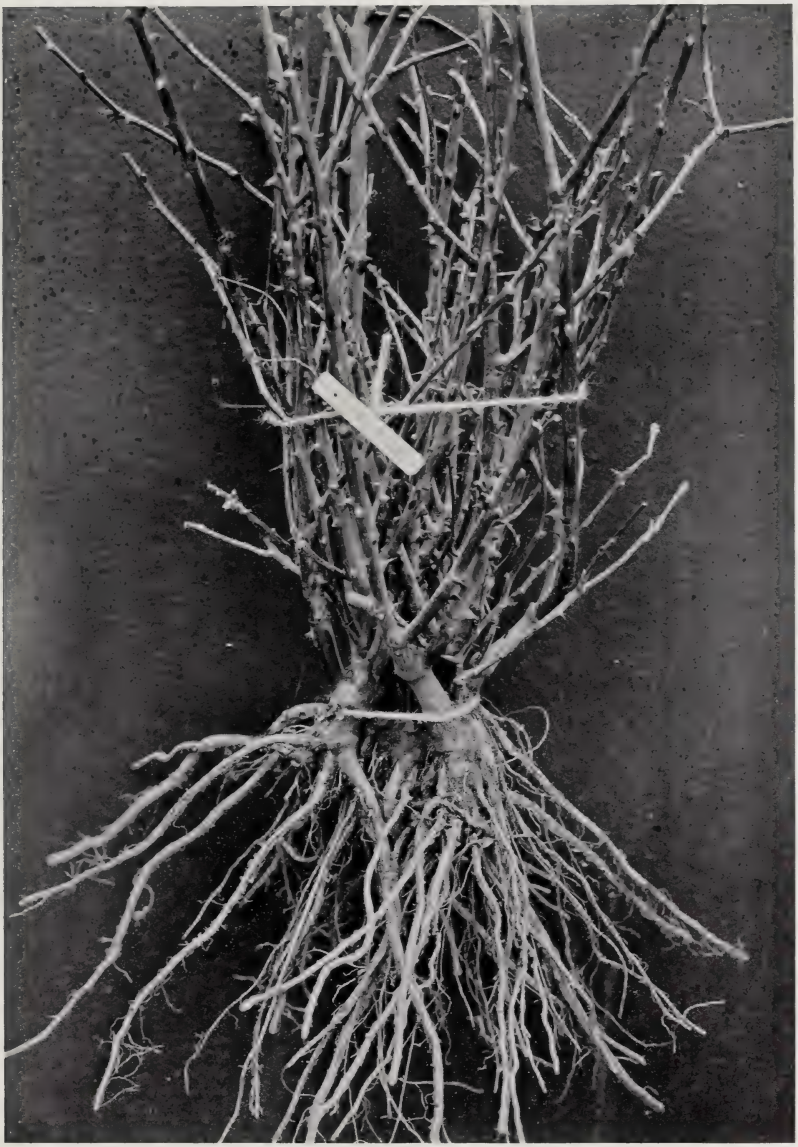
The reader should not allow the foregoing to discourage him, as, with a well-prepared soil, strong, vigorous plants to start with, and a little watchfulness to nip in the bud any attack of insects or disease, he will have little to fear. It is the indifferent, indolent grower and the planter of greenhouse-grown roses that have been raised among tropical conditions, whose plants suffer severely. In our own exhibition gardens the only remedies or insecticides used are two or three applications each of tobacco dust, hellebore and Potassium Sulphuret annually.

Winter Protection

As strong dormant plants can **now** be had in the Spring at moderate prices, this heading will not appeal to all. Many, however, cannot afford an outlay for roses each year, and to such we offer the best of our experience. The Hybrid Perpetuals are mostly hardy enough to withstand an ordinary Winter without protection. Their vitality, however, will be conserved by some protection. Some coarse litter, cornstalks or evergreen boughs will, after a few inches of coarse manure have been applied to the beds, be all-sufficient. The tenderer varieties should, about December 1st, receive in addition to the dressing of manure (which may be put on at any time after November 10th) a good covering of leaves, which should be gathered as soon as they fall and stored. On top of the leaves some light evergreen branches are placed. Under such protection the tenderest roses should Winter safely. Or a trench two feet deep may be dug in a well-drained soil, the roses dug up and laid into it, and the trench well filled with soil, covering tops as well as roots. As soon as the frost is out, dig out and replant. Tender roses may also be Wintered in boxes of soil in a cool cellar, or heeled in in the floor (if of earth) itself. But two or three waterings will be required during the Winter, just sufficient to prevent drying out.

The Stock I Send Out

is all large, two-year, outdoor-grown, dormant stock, which has received the natural Winter rest, and in consequence, is much more valuable than stock from greenhouse. They will begin to bloom liberally within two months from planting. The superiority of one such plant over a half dozen nurslings, such as are sent out by mail, must be obvious to any intelligent person. And the superiority of plants grown and rested in Nature's way, over plants of same size grown under the tropical conditions of a greenhouse, will prove so immeasurably great, as to leave no room for comparison.



A BUNCH OF FIVE WM. R. SMITH'S (See page 23)

Size of Roses

H. P.'s, when dug in Fall, run from 2 to 6 feet, according to habit of growth. For convenience and economy in handling and shipping, they are cut back to about 2 feet, and should be further pruned on planting, as directed on page 7.

H. T.'s run about 15 to 24 inches, and Teas 12 to 24 inches.

Prices of Roses

The prices of roses will be found at the head of each class, except in a few instances, where the price immediately follows description.

Varieties priced at.....

35c. each are $3.00 per 10; $25.00 per 100
40c. each are $3.50 per 10; $30.00 per 100
45c. each are $4.00 per 10; $35.00 per 100
50c. each are $4.50 per 10; $40.00 per 100
60c. each are $5.50 per 10; $50.00 per 100
75c. each are $6.50 per 10
85c. each are $7.50 per 10

To secure 10-rate, order 10 or more roses in lots of 5 of each **Variety** (not class).

To secure 100-rate, order 50 or more roses in lots of 10 or more of each variety.

Our roses are done up singly and in bunches of five and ten.

Please remember that all my roses, including newest novelties, are at least two years old and outdoor grown.

See page 31 for list of extra large three-year bushes with prices, and page 30 for special Rose Collections.

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY

(See page 21)

Hybrid Perpetuals

Under this head we find what are, perhaps, the most useful of all roses for permanent planting, combining, as they do, hardiness, vigor of growth and size of flower and bush, with great variety. While so-called "Perpetuals," it will be found that after the heavy June crop, some continue to yield moderately, some give occasional flowers throughout the Summer, and some—must I say it?—none at all.

The quality of this class of roses is, this year, exceptionally fine—the best I have ever had.

35 cents each except where noted. (*See quantity prices on page 14*)

ALFRED COLOMB (free to vigorous). **Lacharme, 1865.** Bright carmine-crimson; large and full; globular form; very fragrant. Large, fine foliage; wood green, with few thorns. A fine old rose.

ANNE DE DIESBACH (vigorous). **Lacharme, 1858.** A beautiful shade of carmine-pink; very large and full; moderately free bloomer; fragrant. One of the best of its class. Will be grown and appreciated by our grandchildren, as it was by our grandparents a half century ago.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN (very vigorous). **Liabaud, 1871.** Velvety crimson-maroon; large and full; strong, branchy grower. A fine old, very dark rose, still very popular

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD (free). **Pernet, 1867.** Light pink; large; very symmetrical, fine cupped form; lacking in fragrance. Wood short-jointed; foliage fine and in great profusion right up to flower. Faultless in bush, form and color of flower, this variety is deservedly very popular. Very hardy. (See cut, page 26.)

CLIO (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1894.** Flesh color, deepening in center; large, fine globular form; very free bloomer and distinct. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned. Easily one of the very finest of Hybrid Perpetuals.

EARL OF DUFFERIN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1887.** Rich velvety-crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large and full; of delightful fragrance. This is one of the best dark roses we have. The blooms are very heavy, often borne on stems insuffi ciently strong to hold them up, and should be staked when in bud for best results.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (very vigorous). **P. Lambert, 1900.** Large, long pointed buds, of first-class form, opening to enormous flowers of absolutely pure snow-white. Outer petals often delicately marbled with carmine. Growth is exceedingly strong No other rose of our generation has created such a furore among rosarians, both here and abroad, and no mere word description of mine can begin to do it justice. In addition to the excellent qualities stated, it is one of the most prolific and continuous bloomers in the H. P. class. No one who grows roses can possibly afford to omit it. Also known as Snow Queen and White American Beauty. The greatest seller of all roses to-day. **40c.** (See cut on page 9.)

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (vigorous). **Roussel, 1853.** Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant; moderately full. As **"General Jack"** this rose is perhaps more widely known and grown than any other in existence. Despite the fact that we now have, in my opinion, better red roses, the hold of this variety on the popular heart is strong as ever, judging from the yearly demand.

HUGH DICKSON (vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1904.** "A vigorous free grower and perpetual bloomer, with fine foliage; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; large and fine form; with high pointed center, opening well in all weathers; very sweetly scented Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society." This new variety has rapidly taken a place as one of the very best of red roses, but in our climate it is not "perpetual," as we see this quality exhibited in the Hybrid Teas. **45c.**

J. B. CLARK

J. B. CLARK (very vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1905.** I know of no better way to convey the color of this rose than to state that it is practically identical with the old and universally known "General Jack," but here all comparison ends To begin with, it is the strongest, ruggedest grower of any H. P. I know of, and why others continue to offer it as a Hybrid Tea is a mystery to me. It is also extremely hardy. The flowers are of enormous size, with perfect pointed buds, and come on exceptionally long, strong stems, making it ideal for cutting; fragrant. Very fine, large foliage; bronzy green while young. I am satisfied that this variety will far outrank all other hardy garden roses of its color. Last year we had to disappoint a good many would-be purchasers of this variety, but now I have quite a stock of it. **60c.**

JOHN HOPPER (vigorous). **Ward, 1862.** Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A bushy grower, very hardy, and a standard garden variety. A really good rose, which is one of the first to open, demands little attention, and which, personally, I like very much.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET (vigorous). **Liabaud, 1878.** Light silvery pink; large cup-shaped flowers; quite fragrant. A distinct rose, giving us one of the prettiest shades of pink imaginable. A favorite old exhibition variety in England. Very profuse bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1876.** Bright rose-pink; large full and fragrant. Foliage and wood light green. A most excellent rose; easy to grow. The pink H. P. usually offered by florists in the early Spring flowering in pots. While this rose is professionally known as a "Hybrid China," its bloom and habit of growth are very similar to the Hybrid Perpetuals, so I include it among the latter. Worthy a place in every collection.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY (vigorous) **A. Dickson & Sons, 1893.** Ivory white; exceedingly large and perfectly formed flowers, with petals of great substance. A variety with beautiful foliage, producing its flowers singly and sparingly on very stout stems. A very distinct and superb rose, which should be given good, rich culture. This is a flower for the ardent rose-lover, and should be let strictly alone by the indifferent planter. **40c.**

MARGARET DICKSON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1891.** White, with pale flesh center; large, finely formed flowers of good substance. An unusually strong grower, with very large, fine foliage. Awarded Gold Medal of National Rose Society of England. Stands at the very front among blush roses.

MARIE BAUMANN (moderate). **Baumann, 1863.** Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, and of perfect form; very fragrant. A rose of considerable European reputation. Should be given high culture. The shoots are not strong, and should be staked while in bud.

MARSHALL P. WILDER (very vigorous). **Ellwanger & Barry, 1884.** Carmine-crimson, full and globular; very fragrant. A splendid red rose, similar to Alfred Colomb, but a much more vigorous grower. A variety which the lover of red roses must have.

MRS. JOHN LAING (vigorous). **Bennett, 1887.** Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of great substance, and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems of almost thornless wood, with large, beautiful light green foliage right up to the flower. Very hardy. Possesses, in my opinion, more points of merit than any other rose for general planting. Fine as it is for garden effect, it is unequaled for cutting purposes. If a rosarian may love his roses, this is truly a rose of my heart. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting roses until heavy frosts. (Stock very fine this year.) (See cut, page 3.)

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD (moderately vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1894.** Rich, rosy-pink; outer petals shaded with pale flesh; large, perfect flowers of imbricated form, coming on nice, clean, erect stems. A true perpetual bloomer. Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society of England. One of the very best and most persistent bloomers of the H. P. class. As distinct a rose as it is indispensable.

PAUL NEYRON (very vigorous). **Levet, 1869.** Deep rose; flowers very large (the largest of any yet in cultivation) and full; a good free bloomer. A strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety will send up during Summer and Fall occasional stout 3 to 4-foot shoots bearing blooms which, in point of size, fragrance and beauty of foliage, equal the best "American Beauties" which the skilled florist can produce. Its immense size and strong growth make it exceedingly valuable to mass with Frau Karl Druschki. "The noblest Roman of them all."

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1861.** Deep velvety crimson-maroon; large and full. In intensity of dark coloring it ranks very high, and all in all is yet about the best very dark rose ever produced. Good, bushy grower and free bloomer. If you can have but one very dark rose, this is "it."

SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI (vigorous). **Leveque, 1883.** Soft, rosy cerise. A large, well-formed globular rose of great beauty and charm. Magnificent foliage. While not so highly perfumed as some others, this is a really grand rose, deserving more attention here than it has been getting In England it has a great reputation. The richest colored pink rose in the H P.'s. **40c.**

TOM WOOD (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1896.** Bright red; very large, full and perfectly formed flowers. An exceedingly fine free-blooming rose of easy cultivation. The color is unique, and it is one of the best "after" bloomers in this class.

ULRICH BRUNNER (very vigorous). **Levet, 1881.** Brilliant cherry red; of immense size (a seedling of Paul Neyron), fine form, fragrant, and flowers of great substance and lasting qualities. Wood and foliage very strong and disease-resisting. Wood light glossy green and almost thornless. A very popular rose. (See cut, page 32.)

Hybrid Teas

In recent years this class has experienced more improvement—had more new varieties of real merit added to it than any other, until now it is generally conceded to be the most valuable of all for general outdoor planting.

The varieties of this class are originated, as the name implies, by intermingling the blood of the Tea Rose with that of another class, usually the Hybrid Perpetuals. By this method a rose is produced combining the constant blooming qualities of the former with the vigor of growth and hardiness of the latter. While quite hardy, they will all be benefited by light protection throughout the Winter in the North.

Remember that you get flowers in this class as large as the H. P.'s, of exquisite and more varied style, **and get them continuously until the buds are frozen on the bush.**

40 cents each except where noted. (*See quantity prices on page 14*)

AVOCA (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.** "Crimson-scarlet, buds very long and pointed; flowers large and sweetly perfumed. One of the best of its color." Charming in the bud state, but not full. Awarded Gold Medal in England. **60c.**

BELLE SIEBRECHT, syn. MRS. W. J. GRANT (free). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1895.** Rich, deep pink; large flowers, beautifully formed, of the ideal pointed type. Sweetly perfumed. Foliage glossy, of a leathery texture. Very free flowering. A really exquisite rose, in which perfection seems to have reached its goal, but, most unfortunately, the plant is not a strong grower.

BETTY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.** A much advertised Irish rose of unique coloring described as "ruddy gold, a coppery rose overspread with golden yellow." As a bud it is very distinct and beautiful, but this quickly opens to a flower almost single and worthless. Foliage very large and beautiful on new growths, which are very stout with large, reddish thorns, and grow with amazing rapidity. During 1910 this variety was in fine form here. **60c.**

COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (vigorous). **McGredy & Son, 1906.** Salmon-pink and rose suffused with saffron yellow. Large, fairly full flower, produced very abundantly. Good grower. Awarded Gold Medal of National Rose Society. **60c.**

ETOILE DE FRANCE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1904.** Rich, glowing, velvety crimson, centering to vivid cerise; large and very full; most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, strong stems, making it invaluable for cutting. Holds its color better in Summer and lasts longer than any dark rose we have. One of the best sellers of the past few years.

GENERAL McARTHUR (vigorous). **Hill, 1905.** Brilliant crimson; large, full and fragrant; fine. Good habit. This rose, introduced quietly as an American production, is rapidly becoming popular as its merits become better known. **45c.**

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (very vigorous). **Geschwind, 1897.** Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful plum-colored foliage. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. A very free and continuous bloomer, and very hardy, making it a great bedding rose. Its absolute hardiness, beautiful plum-colored foliage, and its very free and continuous blooming qualities, make this the greatest rose for massing and hedging we possess. A rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with. (See cut, page 24.)

HIS MAJESTY (vigorous). **McGredy & Son, 1909.** Dark, rich red, shaded vermilion; crimson toward edges of petals. Flowers large and full, with high center; sweetly perfumed. Awarded Gold Medal. Looks very good. **75c.**

J. B. CLARK. (See under **Hybrid Perpetuals.**)

See page 31 for extra large three-year bushes

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (free). **Lambert and Reiter, 1891.** Creamy white, faintly tinted with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a distinct magnolia-like fragrance. Fine, glossy foliage. A royal rose, well deserving the name it bears. Exceedingly chaste and very popular. Give it your best soil and location.

KILLARNEY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898** Flesh, suffused with pale pink; large, pointed buds of exquisite style. Exceedingly rich in bud and half-blown state; opening to large, loose, semi-full flowers. Foliage strikingly beautiful. A continuous bloomer. This is one of the most meritorious roses we possess. The demand for it has been very great and still increases each year, an evidence of its general success and popularity. **45c.**

LADY ASHTOWN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** In my opinion this is a superb rose possessing all the style of Belle Siebrecht, than which it is a softer (medium) shade of pink. The buds are exquisitely formed and pointed, opening to a full and perfect bloom. The growth is strong and upright, and all in all we find in it an ideal Hybrid Tea. The originators claim that it is "An ideal rose for any purpose, and one of the best we have ever raised." **60c.**

LA FRANCE (vigorous). **Guillot, 1867.** Delicate, silvery rose; large, full and of fine globular form. Exceedingly fragrant, with a sweetness peculiar to itself. Very hardy and free blooming. A rose rarely requiring an introduction, as it is, next to General Jacqueminot, probably the best-known rose in existence, and its popularity never wanes.

LAURENT CARLE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Carmine-crimson, very large to immense in size; moderately full. Good persistent bloomer. After two seasons of it in my trial gardens, I predict a great future for it. In the first place it is decidedly the strongest growing H. T. I have ever seen. It is by far the largest red rose of its class we have, and oh! the fragrance of it. The buds come perfect on very long stems ideal for cutting, and while the wide open flower is not so full or perfect as **Etoile de France,** I am satisfied that it will become even more popular for general planting than that variety Exceptionally hardy. (Stock, unfortunately, is very limited this year.) **75c.**

LYON-ROSE

LYON-ROSE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** "A very vigorous rose, somewhat spreading in habit, with prominent thorns, excellent foliage of a rich, reddish green The flowers are generally borne singly, though occasionally two or three appear on the same shoot, beautiful, full, long buds tipped coral-red, chrome yellow at the base. Flowers large and full, with broad petals. Coloring superb, coral-red or salmon pink shaded with chrome yellow in the center, toning to a shrimp pink at the tips, a most happy and charming contrast of colors. Very fragrant." The above is the originator's description of what is, without doubt, one of the greatest rose novelties of to-day. Again, unfortunately, however, my stock is also **limited in this variety. 85c.**

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Carmine-pink, shading to salmon. Nice pointed buds; very free flowering. The coloring of this rose is peculiarly rich and distinct, and I unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the very best outdoor (as well as indoor) Hybrid Teas. No one should omit this lovely rose. (See cut, page 14.)

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1890.** Light salmon-pink; very large and perfect flowers, of globular form, seldom coming malformed. A superb rose, either as a show or garden variety. Given a rich soil, this variety will produce probably the largest and one of the most beautiful blooms of all the Hybrid Teas. The National Rose Society of England, commenting on this in its official catalogue, says, "One of the very best for all purposes." (See cut, page 8.)

MAD. JULES GROLEZ (vigorous). **Guillot, 1897.** Clear china rose; nicely pointed buds borne in great profusion and continuously. Flower large, full and perfect. A sort that keeps "everlastingly at it," and deserves to be better known than it is.

MAD. RAVARY (moderate) **Pernet-Ducher, 1899.** Very large, full flower, with long pointed buds. Color rich orange yellow. A magnificent rose, showing up much stronger in growth than I at first expected **50c.**

MY MARYLAND (vigorous). **Cook, 1909.** Intense, glowing salmon-pink; nice buds. Good grower; free bloomer; fragrant. Here is a new American rose, which I believe has a great future and which I urge my patrons to try. A photograph of this rose was used for my cover design of 1910. **75c.**

PHARISAER (vigorous). **Hinner, 1903.** Rosy white, shading to salmon-rose in center. Beautiful long buds opening to very large and full perfect flowers. Looks like a very good all-around rose for the amateur grower. **45c.**

SOUVENIR DU PRESIDENT CARNOT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Rosy flesh, shaded white; large pointed buds of superb form. Very free flowering. One of the very best of its class and color. On beholding this bloom it would seem that the very acme of perfection had been reached. In exquisite style and delicacy of coloring, surely nothing is left to be desired. Usually makes rather small stock plants, but grows quite strong when well established in good soil. **50c.**

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE (very vigorous). **Bennett, 1886.** Creamy flesh. Fragrant and very full peony-like flower; of enormous size if buds are thinned out as they should be, as this variety is a most profuse and persistent bloomer. Superb in Autumn.

WHITE KILLARNEY (vigorous). **Waban, 1908.** This is a "sport" from Killarney, identical with that variety except in color. **75c.**

WM SHEAN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1906.** Pure, clear pink, full flower of enormous size; delicately veined. Superb in form, color and substance. Grown under fair conditions, this will prove to be the largest Hybrid Tea rose in existence. Another gold medal winner. **75c.**

Price of Roses, where not specially given, will be found at the head of each class, such as "HYBRID PERPETUALS," etc. Quantity prices on page 14.

See page 30 for special Rose Collections, and page 31 for extra large three-year Roses.

Teas

In this class, often termed "the aristocracy of roses," we find attained the highest ideal of delicacy, refinement and chaste beauty, combined with which is a most charming, subdued fragrance peculiar to itself. They do not at any time bloom *en masse*, as do the Hybrid Perpetuals in June, but their valuable characteristic of "keeping everlastingly at it" must strongly commend them to him who desires roses for cutting the season through.

The foliage, rather small, is "leathery" and glossy, and quite resistant to disease and attacks of insects.

They are mostly tender, requiring Winter protection in the North.

40 cents each except where noted. (*See quantity prices on page 14*)

ETOILE DE LYON (vigorous). **Guillot, 1881.** Bright, even sulphur-yellow; very large and full flowers of excellent form. One of the hardiest of the Teas. Strong grower, with fine foliage. Long considered the best yellow Tea.

FRANCISCA KRUGER (very vigorous). **Nabonnand, 1879.** Coppery-yellow, shaded with peach and rose. A medium-sized, full and well-pointed flower, of beautiful style. A distinct and very desirable old bedding variety. Strong grower and prolific bloomer.

FREIHERR VON MARSCHALL (vigorous). **Lambert, 1904.** Large, full, imbricated flower; brilliant red; long pointed buds. A splendid grower and free bloomer, this will prove to be a decided acquisition to our garden roses. Has the appearance of a grand bedder. From the same hands which gave us Frau Karl Druschki. Try it. **50c.**

MADAME LAMBARD (vigorous). **Lacharme, 1877.** Salmon, rose and pink; variable in color. Form and habit fine; good, reliable, free bloomer. A distinct and very desirable variety.

MAMAN COCHET (vigorous). **Cochet, 1893.** Light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large pointed buds, exquisitely molded, petals recurving as they expand. Growth spreading; very hardy. For several years this has been one of the most popular Teas with the demand still increasing. Best in cool, moist weather. (See cut, page 7.)

MARIE VAN HOUTTE (very vigorous). **Ducher, 1871.** Pale lemon-yellow, suffused with white; border of petals often tipped with bright rose; large, of beautiful form and fine habit. As an outdoor Tea, this variety has long been in the front rank. Fine, strong grower and very hardy for a Tea.

MRS. B. R. CANT (very vigorous). **Cant & Sons, 1901.** Outer petals deep rose; inner petals soft silvery rose, suffused with buff at the base. Exceedingly full flowers, globular and fragrant. This variety is a magnificent grower, making a large bush, which bears bountifully a charming and very distinct rose. A sort which no one can afford to omit. **(Stock is extra fine this year.) 45c.**

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING (vigorous). **Soupert & Notting, 1902.** Color, apricot-yellow, shaded to golden yellow. Nicely pointed buds of medium size produced freely all season. **45c.**

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (very vigorous). **Cook, 1897.** White, outer petals usually tinged with rose. A "sport" from Maman Cochet, and possesses all the beautiful characteristics of that famous sort, differing only in color. Unquestionably the best white outdoor Tea Rose we have. Grand in September. (See cut, page 7.)

WM. R. SMITH (See also pages 11 and 13)

WM. R. SMITH (very vigorous). **Shellem, 1907.** This is, in my opinion, the greatest late Summer and Fall rose ever introduced. While a true everbloomer, it is not so perfect in early Summer; but after most other roses are gone, this variety begins to come out strong and continues to improve until, in October (here), it is cut down by frost. The general color effect is a "peachy" blush, with yellow at base of petals. The form, as can be seen from photograph, is exquisitely moulded, the flower, of unusual substance, opening perfectly and full to the center. The growth is exceptionally strong, the plant constantly sending up great big reddish-garnet flowering shoots, that are a joy to behold. The mature foliage is a rich dark glossy green, beautifully set off by reddish thorns all along the stem, which in strength and length is unequaled, making it an ideal rose for cutting. And the beauty of it all is, it is absolutely immune from disease. Even though mildew and black spot run riot through other neglected roses adjoining, Wm. R. Smith will be found untouched.

Last Fall, at the American Institute Flower Show in New York, I exhibited some large vases of this flower cut directly from nursery row in field, under no better cultivation than a farmer gives his corn. The landscape and professional gardening fraternity were amazed, freely admitting that they could not, in the Fall, get any rose to grow under glass so perfect and with such wonderful stems and foliage. I was there awarded a diploma, the highest honor obtainable.

In this latitude (New York City) it will go through an ordinary Winter without protection, but protection is advisable as with other roses.

Last year I was obliged to disappoint hundreds of buyers, but this year my stock is not only greater, but in quality the finest I have ever seen in an everblooming rose.

I have made the price very reasonable for a new rose, and I advise you to plant as much of it as you can afford this year, astonishing your friends. **Regular 2-year stock, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

(See page 18)

Climbing Roses

Under this head we find most of the various classes represented. As an ornamental plant for covering porches or verandas, side walls, pillars, fences etc., they are unequaled, calling forth more admiration than anything else which can be similarly used. They require but little pruning. The Teas, Hybrid Teas and Noisettes should be taken down in the late Autumn at the North and covered with soil. The others are hardy.

ARDS ROVER (Hybrid Perpetual). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Crimson, shaded maroon. Large fine blooms; handsome foliage. A very distinct and desirable addition to this class. **50c.**

CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT (Hybrid Tea). **W. Paul & Son, 1899.** A climbing form of the beautiful variety of same name. Vigorous, and one of the most desirable of the ever-blooming climbers. This and the next variety should not be planted in poor soil, or where they will be neglected. They're Royal Roses, and demand like treatment. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Hybrid Tea). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1897.** A strong climbing sport, identical with parent plant, except in habit of growth. (See "Hybrid Tea" section). Makes an exceedingly chaste pillar rose. A really great variety. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

CLIMBING MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Hybrid Tea). **Chauvry, 1902.** A very strong climbing sport from this now well-known pink H. T., which is an immense, full flower of richest pink. **75c.** Extra heavy, **$1.00.**

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Polyantha). **Turner, 1893.** Bright crimson, small flowers produced in clusters. A rose of exceedingly strong growth, succeeding in almost any situation where a rose will grow. Quite hardy. The well-known, popular climber, and while it is very attractive and showy when in bloom, after June the foliage becomes rusty and unsightly, and the bush is anything but attractive during the remainder of the season. **35c.** Extra heavy, **50c.**

DOROTHY PERKINS (Wichuriana Hybrid). **Jackson & Perkins, 1901.** Beautiful shell pink; fragrant and full, blooming in clusters in late June here. The most popular of all hardy climbing roses during the past five years, with the demand increasing each succeeding year. The growth is exceedingly strong, the foliage a glossy green, retaining its lustre all Summer. It also seems impervious to disease and insect attacks. Hardy as an oak. Exceedingly valuable for training about pillars and along verandas, as the growths are very pliable. It is also very desirable as a cover for stone walls, embankments, fences and arbors. A much more remarkable addition to climbing roses than was Crimson Rambler, which created such a sensation on its introduction. It does not run to naked stems, as does that variety, but continues to send out new shoots from the ground each season, so that the bush is a mass of bloom from top to bottom. **35c.** Extra heavy and bushy, **50c.**

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD (Rambler). A European novelty described as an everblooming Crimson Rambler with a color of even greater brilliancy. Planted out late, season of 1910 for the first time here, this variety did not come up to my expectations. The color was not good and foliage mildewed badly. Would like to hear from others who have tried it. **$1.00.**

GARDENIA (Wichuriana Hybrid). Similar in habit and growth to Dorothy Perkins, but yellow in color. A prime favorite with Dr. Robert Huey, the famous amateur rosarian, on whose suggestion I have included it in my list. **40c.** Extra large, **60c.**

LADY GAY (Wich. Hybrid). **Walsh, 1904.** An improved Dorothy Perkins. It has the same habit and color (shell pink), but the individual flowers seem more full and perfect. It also seems to be even a stronger grower; it certainly makes larger stock plants. An English criticism of it says: "Similar in all respects to Dorothy Perkins, but the flowers are larger and the color deeper, in some instances, whilst in other plants the difference is scarcely distinguishable." **40c.** Extra heavy, **60c.** (See cut on back cover.)

MARECHAL NIEL (Noisette). **Pradel, 1864.** Deep golden yellow. Extra large, full and of fine form. It is conceded to be the finest yellow rose in existence. In the North however, it is not a rose for general planting out of doors. Given a warm, sunny situation, the ardent cultivator, who "loves" his roses, should succeed in obtaining some of its matchless blooms. Quite tender. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE (Hybrid Tea). **Levet, 1878.** Large, full flower; deep cherry red. Commonly known as the Red Gloire de Dijon. A good old variety. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

REVE D' OR (Noisette). **Ducher, 1869.** Deep yellow; medium-sized buds of great beauty borne in profusion. A hardy yellow climber which will succeed almost everywhere. Met with very frequently all over Continental Europe. **40c.**

TAUSENDSCHON (The Rose of a Thousand Beauties). (Polyantha.) **Schmidt, 1906.** Pink, varying from flesh to rosy carmine. Beautiful flowers (very large for this class) produced in large trusses; fragrant and very hardy. A stem of this is a bouquet in itself. Regarded very highly here; in fact, on bushes set the year before, the showing in 1910 was one of marvelous abundance and beauty. Needs no Winter protection. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

VEILCHENBLAU (Polyantha). **Schmidt, 1908.** A seedling of Crimson Rambler, producing small flowers varying from lilac to steelish blue. The much-heralded **"Blue Rose,"** but from what I have seen of it, I cannot advise my patrons to become unduly excited about it just yet. Try a single plant first. **$1.00.**

WHITE DOROTHY (Wich. Hybrid). **Cant & Sons, 1908.** A new sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in every point except color, which is pure white. A great novelty. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S., and others. **75c.** and **$1.00.**

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD (See page 15)

Lord Penzance Hybrid Sweet Briars

This is a very interesting race of roses for the hardy garden. The foliage is deliciously scented; the flowers, semi-double and single, are of very brilliant hues. After the first season they should be pruned very little. They make large bushes, which are very hardy. They were all produced by Lord Penzance in 1894 and 1895.

50c. each. (*See quantity prices on page 14.*)

AMY ROBSART. Lovely deep rose; very abundant bloomer.

LADY PENZANCE. Beautiful soft tint of copper; base of petals bright yellow.

LORD PENZANCE. Soft shade of fawn, passing to emerald-yellow in center; occasionally toned with delicate pink.

MEG MERRILIES. Gorgeous crimson; very free flowering.

CONRAD F. MEYER

(See page 28)

A quite new rose of very unusual distinctiveness and merit

Moss Roses

These are valuable chiefly as buds, which are prettily covered with a moss-like substance—hence the name. Unlike most classes, they fail to respond, in the way of improvement, to the hybridizer's art, the Common Moss, which can be traced back more than three centuries, being still one of the best. They are very hardy, have but one season of bloom and exact but little care.

Being more susceptible to mildew than any other class, they should not be planted in a close, "stuffy" place.

35 cents each. (*See quantity prices on page 14.*)

BLANCHE MOREAU (vigorous). **Moreau-Robert, 1880.** Pure white; large and full; beautifully mossed. A free-blooming variety.

COMMON MOSS (vigorous). **Origin uncertain; centuries old.** Pale rose; beautiful buds. Very popular.

CRESTED MOSS (vigorous). **Vibert, 1827.** Rosy pink; well mossed; fragrant and beautiful. Quite exempt from mildew.

SALET (vigorous). **Lacharme, 1854.** Light rose and blush; very pretty. One of the freest bloomers in its class.

Miscellaneous Roses

Here will be found a few of the choicest roses in cultivation, which are not included in preceding classes. All are hardy.

ANNIE MULLER—Polyantha—(vigorous). **Schmidt, 1907.** Called "A pink Baby Rambler." Grows about two feet high and produces large trusses of small rose-pink flowers slightly larger than "Baby Rambler." As the blooms open, the petals recurve very decidedly. Blooms very freely and continuously. Would make a striking edging for walk or drive. **50c.**

BABY RAMBLER. (See Mad. Norbert Levavasseur.)

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Polyantha—(vigorous). **Soupert & Notting, 1890.** Blush white, shaded with rose; variable. Flowers of medium size, very full, coming in clusters; always in bloom. When this rose is good, it is indeed charming, but it cannot stand wet weather. **35c.**

CONRAD F. MEYER—Hybrid Rugosa—(very vigorous). **Froebel, 1900.** Large, full flowers of a clear, silvery rose color, resembling in bud the well-known La France rose. Very fragrant and good in every way. This is a very strong growing and interesting hybrid, differing radically in foliage and wood from its Rugosa parentage and giving us a flower much like a Hybrid Tea. Makes a very large and hardy bush. Blooms very early. Would make a wonderful high hedge. **50c.** (See cut, page 27.)

HERMOSA—Bourbon—(vigorous). **Marcheseau, 1840.** Bright rose. A little under medium size and moderately full; always in bloom. One of the most desirable for mass bedding, and of the easiest culture. **35c.**

MADAME NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR—Syn. BABY RAMBLER—Polyantha—(free). **Levavasseur, 1904.** A dwarf-growing (15 to 18 inches high), ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, already very well known. Color fades out badly in Summer, but is very rich again in early Fall. It has very beautiful, glossy, disease-resisting foliage, and is very hardy. As a pot plant it stands pre-eminent, and its most valuable use outdoors is, in my opinion, as an edging for beds or walks. **35c.**

PERSIAN YELLOW—Austrian—(vigorous). **Willock, 1838.** Deep golden yellow, moderately full flower. Wood a distinct chocolate-brown color. Foliage small; delicately scented. A very hardy garden rose. Established plants should be pruned very little. **35c.**

SOLEIL d' OR—Pernetiana—(vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1900.** A most remarkable combination of orange, yellow and reddish gold. In its foliage and reddish-brown wood the parentage of Persian Yellow is clearly shown. Where the disease known as black spot is prevalent, I would advise that this variety and Persian Yellow be planted apart from other roses, as they are easily affected and will spread the disease. **50c.**

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Bourbon—(free). **Beluze, 1843.** Delicate flesh; large, very full and perfect camelia-like flower. Fine foliage. One of the oldest of roses, still unsurpassed in its class. **40c.**

TAUSENDSCHON

(See page 26)

Rose Collections

The beginner, unacquainted with varieties, and who wants to start with a small collection, will find the following sorts to embrace the cream of their classes. The stock used in them is our best, and they are offered at a reduced price only because we are able to get them together in Winter, when there is little else to do, and that we are willing to offer a special inducement to introduce the quality of our roses. Under these circumstances no changes in varieties can be made.

Best 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

Baroness Rothschild	$0 35
Clio	35
Frau Karl Druschki	40
J. B. Clark	60
Magna Charta	35
Marshall P. Wilder	35
Mrs. John Laing	35
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford	35
Paul Neyron	35
Prince Camille de Rohan	35
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi	40
Ulrich Brunner	35
	$4 55

The Set for $3.85

Best 12 Hybrid Teas

Etoile de France	$0 40
Gruss an Teplitz	40
His Majesty	75
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	40
Killarney	45
La France	40
Mad. Abel Chatenay	40
Mad. Caroline Testout	40
Mad. Jules Grolez	40
Mad. Ravary	50
Pharisaer	45
Viscountess Folkestone	40
	$5 35

The Set for $4.85

Best 6 Teas

Etoile de Lyon	$0 40
Freiherr von Marschall	50
Maman Cochet	40
Mrs. B. R. Cant	45
White Maman Cochet	40
Wm. R. Smith	50
	$2 65

The Set for $2.50

All three Sets for $10.75

Three-Year-Old Roses

Where it can be afforded, these very large bushes are highly desirable, as they will give maximum results at once. In June of the first year a bed of these will have the appearance of an old-established one. I have often been told that my regular two-year roses are larger than other "three-year" stock, so my patrons may be assured that these special plants will prove a treat—that they are all I claim them to be—big, husky, vigorous bushes.

If ten or more plants are ordered, a discount of 10 per cent. may be deducted, and the purchaser may select as many or few varieties as desired. This applies to these three-year plants only.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Alfred Colomb	$0.60
Anne de Diesbach	.60
Baron de Bonstetten	.60
Baroness Rothschild	.60
Clio	.60
Frau Karl Druschki	.65
Gen. Jacqueminot	.60
Hugh Dickson	.70
J. B. Clark	.85
John Hopper	.60
Mad. Gabriel Luizet	.60
Magna Charta	.60
Marshall P. Wilder	.60
Mrs. John Laing	.60
Paul Neyron	.60
Prince Camille de Rohan	.60
Ulrich Brunner	.60

Hybrid Teas

Etoile de France	.65
Gen. McArthur	.70
Gruss an Teplitz	$0.65
K. A. Victoria	.65
Killarney	.70
Lady Ashtown	.85
La France	.65
Laurent Carle	1.00
Lyon-Rose	1.25
Mad. Abel Chatenay	.65
Mad. Caroline Testout	.65
Pharisaer	.75
White Killarney	1.00

Teas

Maman Cochet	.65
Mrs. B. R. Cant	.70
White Maman Cochet	.65
Wm. R. Smith	.75

Miscellaneous

Conrad F. Meyer	.75
Persian Yellow	.60
Soleil d'Or	.75

Roses are best cut in the early morning or at evening

ULRICH BRUNNER

(See page 17)

My nurseries are located on Fair Lawn Avenue, near the R. R. depot of Fair Lawn, on the Bergen County branch of the Erie R. R. They can also be reached by trolley via Hudson River Line, foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York. Take Paterson car and change at Ridgewood Junction to a Ridgewood car, which leaves at Fair Lawn Avenue, walking eastward one-half mile. The nurseries are less than two miles east of the north end of Paterson.

Visitors may inspect flowers also on Sunday, but positively no business is done on that day.

The Peony

Just as surely as the Rose is "Queen of the Garden," just so surely is the Peony of to-day King. Stately, dignified and massive as it is, in delicacy of petalage, in varied color and in fragrance, it to-day equals the Rose, demanding and receiving the homage that is its due. Rivaling as it does the Rose in above points, in hardiness, permanency and ease of culture, it stands alone—"The flower for the million and the millionaire."

My entire time for years has been exclusively and enthusiastically devoted to the Peony and the Rose, and I know them intimately and love them both. To-day "Peterson Peonies" are almost as widely and favorably known as "Peterson Roses," signifying the highest possible degree of excellence. Both in New York and Boston last June my Peonies won nearly all the first prizes in the important classes, in competition not only with my business contemporaries, but with, as well, the skilled efforts of gardeners of the largest private estates.

At home here, in early June, we have the finest display of Peonies to be seen anywhere in this country, if not in the world. Arranged alphabetically in large exhibition gardens, an unusual opportunity is afforded for study and selection of such varieties as most appeal to each individual. Should you contemplate an important planting of this flower next Fall, we shall be very glad to notify you when flowers are reaching their best. A request for such notification may be made at any time from now until June.

There are many of my Rose patrons who know little or nothing of the wondrous beauty of the modern Peony, and these I would especially urge to order a few of the finer sorts for 1911, with my assurance that there is a rare floricultural treat in store for them.

We ship Peonies only in the Fall, and issue annually on August 1st a catalogue of this flower which is mailed on request.

PRESS OF
EDWARD STERN & CO., INC.
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

FROM

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THE CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES

CHATTANOOGA

TENNESSEE

LADY GAY